

The Terminal boosts and advertises Richmond, directly increasing your property values.

RICHMOND TERMINAL

The Terminal is the oldest newspaper in Richmond and has the confidence and support of pioneers

Vol. XV

RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1918

No. 8

Richmond Chamber of Commerce Expanding

Big Membership Drive For 620 New Members

If there is any one in Richmond who thinks that things are going slow and that we have lost our "pep" on account of the war and its hovering effects, he should go forth to the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and interview Secretary Ralph W. Ames.

Ames is a "live one." He talks it and looks it, and appearance has a big influence on "skeptics and pessimists," of which Richmond has a very small number.

Secretary Ames knows the game, how to keep up interest and avoid apathy and indifference. He believes in keeping everlastingly at it, the leading essential in effective boosting.

Secretary Ames has a fine field for his chosen work. When one mentally enumerates the resources of Richmond, the dream of the most visionary optimist cannot fail to be fulfilled, for large capital

A Good Showing

But 2001 men have been exempted on the ground of "moral deficiency." This phase was defined by the President's regulation to include persons convicted and sentenced for felony in any court of record.

makes no mistake in seeking investments.

The Chamber of Commerce is one of the essential agencies to give Richmond the desired publicity.

Secretary Ames is an organizer, and with the directorate of the organization strengthened, social functions and harmonious action, Richmond will continue to grow into one of the greatest manufacturing and shipping centers on the Pacific Coast.

The banquet to be given by the chamber at the Richmond clubhouse March 1, the 26 new directors to be chosen (including one of the fair sex), and the campaign drive for 620 new members, is evidence that there is something doing in Richmond all the time—every day of the week.

British Report Small Loss of Lives in War

Now that American troops are taking their places in the trenches, attention is again directed to an estimate by the Secretary of War, that the losses up to June 1, 1917, of the British expeditionary forces from deaths in action and from wounds amounted to but 7 per cent of the total of all men sent to France since the beginning of the War.

The ratio of losses of this character today, because of improved tactics, is less than 7 to every 100 men.

George Griffin Writes From France

George Griffin, the printer who has many friends in Richmond where he was employed previous to his enlistment, is now in France. George writes that there are more pretty girls in France, especially in Paris, than in Richmond. That will do for you, George.

Raitt Transferred to Shops at Needles

Charles Raitt, general foreman of the locomotive department at the Santa Fe shops, has been appointed master mechanic of the Santa Fe shops at Needles, Arizona. Mr. Raitt has been with the Santa Fe for nearly fifteen years, seven of which has been spent in Richmond. The men in the shop regret to lose him, as he has endeared himself to everyone who had the good fortune to work for him.

Annual Banquet

Secretary Ralph W. Ames of Richmond Chamber of Commerce is making preparations for the annual banquet of that organization to be held March 1, 1918.

American Women in Demand in France

Women with a fluent knowledge of French are being trained in several cities in France as telephone operators with the Expeditionary Forces. They will not be sent over in one unit, but ordered to go in groups from time to time. No information can be given as to the locality in which the telephone operators will be stationed.

Attorney Carlson Reports For Duty

Deputy District Attorney T. M. Carlson was notified to report for military training at the Berkeley school, preliminary training being required before he will be sent to one of the large aviation training camps where he will receive the finishing touches. Carlson enlisted in this service several months ago.

Mr. Carlson will be succeeded in the district attorney's office by Police Judge Hiram E. Jacobs of Richmond, who will make the latter city his headquarters, giving Richmond a local representative in the district attorney's office.

Army Notes.

Sam Kliefelter, Camp Lewis, writes that he is in fine condition, trained to the minute and is ready to enter the arena with any Boche who dares to trip across a trench. Sam says: "Send me more Terminals; we like 'em."

Tom Ryan, Battery A, F. A., Camp Kearney, sends his photo taken in military uniform. Tom looks like a real soldier, military training proving to him beneficial in many ways. Tom sends his regards to all the printers and other friends.

War Saving Stamps are gilt-edge.

Mayor of Goldfield Writes The Terminal

The Terminal is in receipt of a letter from W. B. Thompson, mayor of Goldfield, Colorado, one of the old standbys of this newspaper, stating that he is seriously thinking of locating in Richmond, where he has property interests.

Mr. Thompson is interested in the mining industry and is a successful business man of the well known mining city. It is hoped that Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will decide to cast their lot with us.

Anti-Vivisection Meeting in Oakland

The Alameda County Anti-Vivisection Society will hold a membership drive meeting Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, 1918, at 8 p. m. at Hotel St. Mark, 12th and Franklin streets, Oakland, and all who are opposed to vivisection and its horrors are earnestly invited to attend.

A year ago an Anti-Vivisection campaign was carried on throughout the State of California, the object of which was to defeat a vicious measure known as the Pendergast bill. It was defeated. More than 6000 signatures to the petition were obtained from Alameda county during the few days of the campaign, and there would have been more had the time been longer.

Geo. Cooley Promoted

George H. Cooley, the man the printers all know so well on the Coast, and who is a general favorite with the craft, has been promoted to manager of California of the J. M. Huber Co., manufacturers of all the various inks and varnishes used by the printers trades.

The Huber Co. has offices in all the large cities of the United States for the distribution of their products.

Dr. Woodruff Called

Dr. Homer C. Woodruff, former resident practicing physician of Richmond, was a visitor here Tuesday. Dr. Woodruff has established offices in Vallejo, and has made that city his permanent home.

Chas. Fisher in Town

Chas. E. Fisher, painter, who came to Richmond from San Francisco several years ago and established a shop in Fourth street and built a residence there, visited friends in Richmond Tuesday. Mr. Fisher is now a resident of San Quentin, where he is engaged in the painting business.

Oscar Boosts For Us From "Chi" to "Los."

Oscar Lee, the well known Richmond young man, and a boy who has acquired much knowledge from travel, who is noted for his boosting proclivities, is with a Pullman dining crew on one of the Santa Fe fast limited trains running from Chicago to Los Angeles. Oscar never overlooks an opportunity to place Richmond on the map, and says he has turned many a prospective homeseker's face northward from the Southland, which has nothing but "climate" to offer, and not an extra good quality at that. Oscar receives The Terminal regularly at the big Chicago hotel, where he is popular with the traveling public.

This is the way the censor passes it through: "I am feeling fine and am anxious to get at the Boches." Isn't that good news and enough? What more do we want here at home?

Inquire about the flock of "airplanes" he saw when he raised the lid.

Famine and Fear Is Their Daily Portion

Starvation Stalks Hand in Hand With Murder and Pillage; Tragedy-Dimmed Eyes Turn to U. S. For Relief

(Continued from last Friday)

SECOND INSTALLMENT

The story of Belgium is too well known to need repetition. Needless to say that thousands of infants and children were torn from mothers' and fathers' arms, and sent into captivity, while the parents, in hundreds of authenticated instances, were put to death in a spirit of wantonness and bloodthirstiness that appalled, it was said, even the civilian population of Germany.

In France alone it is estimated 300,000 children have been made orphans. Upon the evacuation of towns, women and children trudge many weary miles looking for safety from shot and shell, and for food, with no knowledge of where to go for help. Many are lost through disease and starvation before reaching any haven. Thousands of tiny graves line the roads of Northern France, which has felt the heavy hand of the invader more than any other country, perhaps.

A pitiful fact about these French and Belgian children—such as escaped the savagery of the Germans Kultur—is their attitude toward the war. They are very serious—they do not play in the manner of our children who romp and laugh, rosy-cheeked and care-free—their eyes fill with tears at the slightest suggestion of home and mother and of other days. They are listless even with the few toys that have been sent them from America, and they pray hourly!

Stories of children shipped in cages like animals; of babes crucified in sight of their parents; of young girls ravished by brutalized German soldiers; of boys maimed, some suffering loss of hands and feet and others even more horribly mutilated and ruined for life—these were the kind of tales that made the American mother clutch her babe more closely to her bosom and thank God for the security and peace that DEMOCRACY had given her.

And then America, the hope and salvation of the outraged peoples of Armenia, Serbia, Poland and other small nations drawn into the vortex of slaughter and pillage, was forced to declare war against the country whose unbridled ambitions threatened the security of the world.

American mothers began to realize that some of the frightfulness that had been waged against their sisters across the seas might be directed against themselves. Uncle Sam's military might alone stood between their children and the horrors inflicted upon those other unfortunates of tender flesh and blood.

True, America leaped into the great conflict side by side with powerful allies—powerful until a desperate food shortage threatened to force curtailment of their war program. Forty million men were taken from the farms of Europe and put into war industries, into the trenches and other branches of the fighting forces. Production in England, France and Italy, upon whom the greater burden of the fighting has devolved, until America can get fully prepared to launch her millions of men and billions of money against the common foe—fell off to an alarming extent.

Again, the German submarine has succeeded in sinking food ships at the rate of hundreds of thousands of tons a year, further reducing food supplies. Starvation threatens the civilian populations of the Allied countries. Their soldiers must have food to keep on fighting. Those at home are unable to produce it in sufficient quantities to prevent suffering and semi-starvation, particularly in certain sections of France and Italy. England herself is on a limited ration of wheat, beef, fats and sugar.

Food suddenly became the dominant factor in the war. Russia's collapse has been attributed directly to the failure of her government to supply the necessities to sustain life. Revolt followed revolt and ended with the fear of a separate peace with the foe, Germany.

We thought we had gotten by the state where starvation could cope within civilized countries, yet hundreds of thousands of persons have starved to death within the last few years because of the world food shortage and difficulties of transportation. A large part of the world is coming into the position that Belgium has, and has been in; coming to the place where the primary and immediate thing in life is enough food to keep alive, according to the United States Food Administration.

In Finland, for instance, 350,000 people, caught in between Russia and Sweden, face a failure of their crop. They are now on a ration of less than a quarter loaf of bread per person a day. A large part of this is made of flour of bark and beech. Starvation on a great scale seems inevitable.

Rumania has been caught between Russia and other belligerents. She has sued for peace and quit the war. Her people are short of food and supplies have been largely used. How can the people—the women and the children—avoid disease and starvation?

In view of German deceit, however, it may be well to take reputation indicating the extremities to which the government has been driven in saving its people, with a large grain of salt. Germany, bearing in mind the lies she has spread broadcast and the infamies perpetrated by her soldiers, might well stoop to liberate lies bearing on her international conditions, spreading them with the malice of forethought to lead the world into false impressions and confusion from a standpoint of fact.

Whatever may be Germany's situation, fact remains that England, France, Italy and Belgium must be supplied largely from America's store of surplus.

In no other war has food been a matter of such vital importance as in the present struggle. The shortage now being faced is due primarily to three leading causes:

First—To a short crop in 1918 of the belligerent countries. The world production of foodstuffs was way below normal last year, which meant a decreased surplus to carry over for the coming period.

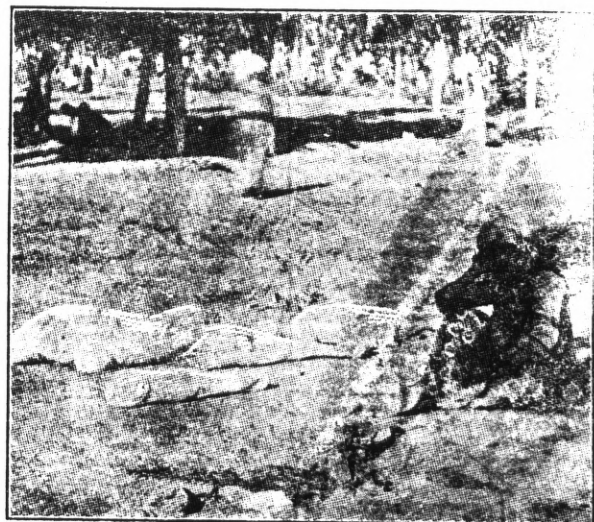
Second—Food-carrying ships to the extent of more than a million tons have been sunk by submarines within the last year.

Third—There are more than 40,000,000 men under arms and a large percentage have been taken from the farms and food production. Soldiers drawn from lighter employment to the hardships of war require more food than they did in times of peace, and the women and children workers, who have taken their places in production, eat considerably more than in previous times.

It seems almost paradoxical at the right now when the world needs more food than at any time in history, less food is obtainable because of a multitude of conditions over which none has control. And it is certain that unless voluntary saving programs, a compulsory system and legislation are inaugurated by the government, the remedy lies, however, with the people of America. Concerted saving and concerted food production along vastly increased lines, will be able to accomplish wonders and ease the situation in Europe.

(To be continued.)

War Stricken Armenia



In Armenia—only the mother is left to weep beside the bodies of her slaughtered children.

H. C. Capwell Co. Oakland H. C. Capwell Co.

A Gathering of New Spring Dresses For Street Wear

Women are delighted with the smart "wearableness" of these new Spring Dresses which have just arrived all fresh and new from New York.

There are dresses of serge gabardine, poret twill, tricotine, jersey, wool serim, combinations of serge with foulards, with georgette or with satin.

Youthful styles with tunics and draped effects and embellished with buttons, braid and other trimmings.

Colors are navy blue, copenhagen and all the tan shades, including rookie, sand, clay, beige, samany, putty, mule, beaver, mouse, taupe, olive, drab and khaki.

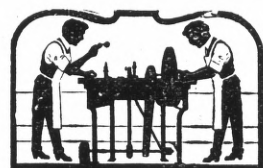
A dress suit of this kind is indispensable to the wardrobe of a smartly dressed woman.

PRICES
\$16.75 to \$72.50
(SECOND FLOOR)

Capwells
Clay, 14th and 15th Sts., Oakland

Lovely New Wash Fabrics Here

A Workman Is Known



by his tools! My Lens Grinding plant is as perfect as Science can make it. My knowledge in using it comes from years of experience; same with the examination of the eyes.

Put your eyesight against my equipment and knowledge and have perfect sight.

F. W. LAUFER OPTICIAN 4-8-7 Fourteenth Street, bet. Broadway and Washington, OAKLAND

FEBRUARY CLEARANCE SALE

20% TO 50% Off Marked Prices

Broken lines in Jewelry, Toiletware in Sterling Silver, many patterns; Flatware in Sterling Silver consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons, etc.; Silver Plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc. in two complete patterns; also fancy pieces.

OTHER GOODS IN LARGE ASSORTMENTS
Make Your Selection for Future GIFT GIVING NOW at PRICES YOU WILL NOT SEE AGAIN

A. F. Edwards 1227-29 Broadway, Oakland
GOLD & SILVERSMITH Established 1879

Arrivals From the Blue Grass State

R. W. Byrn had not met his brother for 25 years until Sunday, when he was surprised by R. R. Byrn of Water Valley, Kentucky, accompanied by his family, arriving in Richmond. The late arrivals will locate in one of the east bay cities, Mr. Byrn being sent here to establish an agency for an eastern manufacturing company.

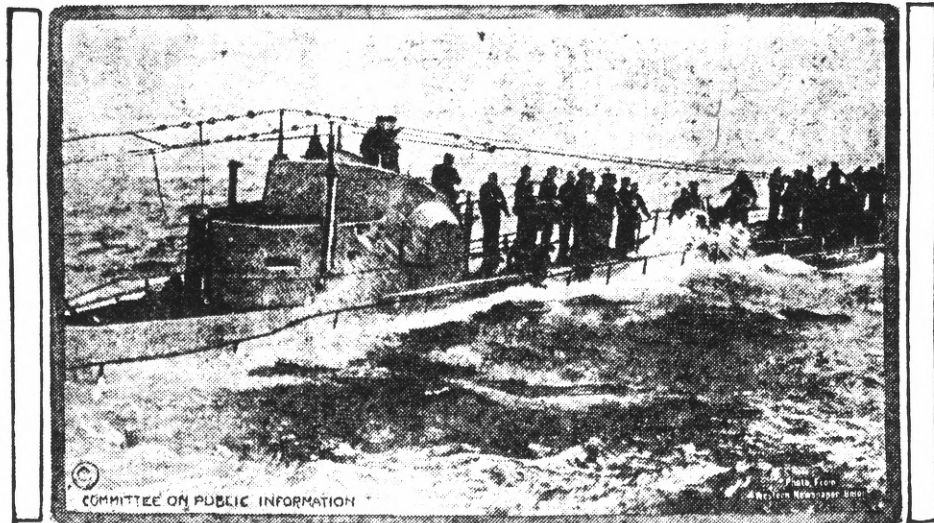
Johnson, bootblack, 6th and Mac

He Thought They Were Airplanes

Manager E. F. Shumacher of the Germania hotel at Second and Macdonald loaned his new sweater, a present from his good wife, to the hired man. The latter put the sweater in a box and neglected to insert a few moth balls. When "Shu" opened the box to get his sweater the air was immediately filled with moths, these destructive insects having almost devoured the garment. When you see E. F. just

Weekly Summary of World's News

GERMAN SUBMARINE CREW SURRENDERS TO AMERICAN DESTROYER



Crew of a German submarine surrendering to the crew of the American destroyer Fanning after their vessel had been crippled by the Fanning and the Nicholson, which were pursuing the submarine. Just after this photograph was taken the U-boat sank. Most of the crew were saved, some by American seamen who jumped overboard to rescue them.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS ON PEACE

Washington—President Wilson, addressing Congress in joint session at 12:30 o'clock Monday, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the subject of the war as our people conceive it. The prime minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 5th of January. To these addresses the German chancellor replied on the 24th, and Count Cernin for Austria on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

Count Cernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address on the 8th of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnished a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand, and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them; but in this I am sure he was misinformed. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Cernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conference at Brest-Litovsk.

His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which constitute the body of any final settlement.

He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He expresses, he says, the principles of public law, but he appears to insist that it be enforced at any rate in this case, in general, and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon which settlement must depend in European affairs or to act as arbiters in European territorial disputes. She would disclaim to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be guided by the settlements she has suggested, but not the least or the most coloring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the suffering and indignity inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind, and the conditions of peace will touch her as directly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed and the renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and force to make good their claim to determine their own alliances and their own form of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future, and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost.

If territorial settlements and political relations of great populations which have not been determined by common agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be considered by the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting. He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according it in the other.

I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

Count Cernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not

seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputable Polish peoples who he contemplates, is a matter of general concern, and, of course, must be evoked, that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that they touch those of Austria only, within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind.

If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must, of course, be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances.

Seeing and conceding, as we do, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and her dependence on Germany.

After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these: First, that each part of the final settlement must be based on the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent and just.

Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of power politics.

Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival States.

Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or prolonging existing elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

A general peace erected upon such foundations can be secured, and a peace can be secured, we have no choice but to go on.

So far we can judge, these principles, that we regard as fundamental, are already every where accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have any where else been rejected, the objections have been too feeble to make their voices audible.

The tragic circumstances is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front and will go to the front with the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom.

An encounter between two French hydro-airplanes and a German submarine recently resulted in the sinking of the U-boat after it had been bombed by the planes, according to an official announcement by the French Admiralty.

Paris—Bolo Pasha, who February 15 was convicted by a court-martial of treason and sentenced to death, appealed from the verdict to the Court of Cassation.

Bolo was dressed in prison garb and taken to the death cell on his return to Sainte prison. He passed a restless night, but was apparently hopeful that the decision may be reversed on appeal. He said to the guards:

"I am perfectly tranquil. I have a thousand grounds for appeal. One of these is supposed to be the allegation that a witness for the prosecution was seen during a recess in the trial in conversation with the president of the court-martial and the Government counsel.

Bolo's first inquiry was whether his neighbors in prison had been informed of the verdict. He was told that Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, was astonished at his conviction. There were many callers at the prison, but none was admitted, as Bolo was subjected to strict prison regulations, and was constantly under the eyes of the death watch. He was handcuffed when taken out for exercise and when brought into court.

Deputy Emile Constant announced that he would interpellate the Government on what he termed the irregularities and delays in the official investigation of the Bolo Pasha affair.

BOLO PASHA APPEALS SENTENCE OF DEATH

Asks That His Conviction of Treason Be Set Aside

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MAN CALMLY ALLOWS TRUCK TO KILL HIM

Horried Spectators See L. W. Maher Crushed to Death

San Francisco—While scores of persons at the busiest corner in Oakland looked on, Lawrence W. Maher of Merced lay down before the rear wheels of a starting twelve-ton automobile truck at Fourteenth street and Broadway February 15 and was crushed to death before the horrified spectators could warn the driver of the big machine. Maher had only 2 cents in his pockets.

A traffic policeman saw Maher deliberately lie down under the truck and shouted to Edward Bell, the driver, just as the machine began to move. It was too late. Bell felt the rear of the truck rise as the machine crunched over the prostrate form, but could not stop his motor. Maher's abdomen and ribs were crushed under the wheels. He died just as he arrived at the Oakland Emergency Hospital.

The police found in his pockets a card bearing the name of L. W. Maher of Merced. Maher lay down before the rear wheels of the big truck so calmly that most of the persons that saw him did not realize the dread intent of his act until the automobile had started.

The coroner of Alameda county attempted to trace relatives of Maher in Merced.

Maher was identified at the Morgue by his brother-in-law, D. J. McCarthy of 320 Vermont street, Oakland. The dead man was 33 years old. His parents live in Merced. According to McCarthy, Maher had been sick for more than a year. He left his home in Merced a week ago, but his relatives did not know he was in Oakland until they learned he had killed himself.

Roosevelt to Return to Home Soon

New York—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has so far recovered from his recent operations for abscesses that he will be able to leave the hospital for his hotel within two weeks and return to his home in Oyster Bay ten days later.

Sympathetic women who carried off many babies rescued from the Grey nunnery fire in Montreal Thursday night, February 14, in which fifty-three children are known to have perished, have failed to report them as saved, made it impossible to determine the exact number of dead. Mother McKenna admitted the possibility that the bodies of several babies had been cremated. Until those taken to private homes during the excitement of the fire were returned, it was said, it would be difficult to compute the death toll. Several of the infants were brought back, but many more have yet to be accounted for. All the soldiers who were in the military hospital attached to the nunnery were saved, it was announced.

San Rafael—Physical examinations of the 560 Marin county men subject to military service and classified in Class 1 commenced in the rooms of the local board, in the Courthouse here, Tuesday morning.

What Marriage Did

Opulent Father-in-Law—What all you, George? Since you have married you seem to have lost all your ambition. George—Well, you see, sir, I reached the height of my ambition when I be-

Golden State News

TERSELY TOLD

Colfax.—Gus P. Hornberg, local tailor, has passed the aviation test for the United States army.

Woodland.—John Wohlfiel, pioneer capitalist and banker of Yolo county, died last week at his home here at the age of 84 years.

Montague.—Two boys who had deserted from Camp Lewis, Joe Patryn and Roy Howard, were apprehended here and will be sent back to camp.

Grass Valley.—The farmers of Nevada county are in favor of drafting labor for the planting and harvesting of crops this next season if it becomes necessary.

Colusa.—It is now believed that Miss Irene Lamme, who disappeared Saturday, February 9, was not drowned, but left the boat house run by her father, voluntarily. A search is being made for the girl.

Montague.—While returning from Little Shasta Valley, the auto of G. W. Meyers skidded and overturned, throwing the occupants, who were not seriously injured, to the ground.

Marysville.—Word has been received here that Mrs. Mary Stone, a former resident of this city, was injured recently when run down by an automobile in Los Angeles.

Stockton.—Men, money, ships and food will win the war, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of Pasadena, told the women of the Alameda district of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, in conference here, February 15.

San Jose.—Stanford University, through its trustees, February 15 obtained a writ of review in the Superior Court here attacking the validity of a recent annexation election by which the city of Palo Alto annexed to its taxable lands 150 acres belonging to the University. A review of the proceedings is asked. The writ is returnable March 25 and was signed by Superior Judge J. R. Welch.

San Francisco.—Wives of men in the military service who hoped to accompany their husbands to France by joining the unit of telephone operators are in line for disappointment, according to Army officers here. The War Department's policy of barring them from going overseas is being strictly enforced in this department. Applicants for appointment must speak both French and English fluently.

San Rafael.—Henry W. Collins, undertaker, was arrested February 15 in Salinas on a bench warrant issued out of the Superior Court here, on a charge of contempt of court. The specific charge accuses Collins of kidnapping his two minor children, who were given in the custody of his divorced wife, Isabelle Porter Collins, Salinas school teacher. The children were taken from Collins in Salinas and brought to this city.

Burlingame.—Miss Marie Rike, popular Burlingame belle, who has been employed recently in the offices of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, has enlisted as a yeoman in the United States Naval Reserve, the first woman in San Mateo county to enlist with Uncle Sam. She is at present in the office of Lieutenant R. H. Miner in the Sharon building, San Francisco, but is subject to transfer to any place in the United States, and expects to be sent soon to Washington, D. C.

San Francisco.—Following an acute attack of heart trouble, Joseph P. Lucey, an attorney with offices in the Chronicle building, died Friday night, February 15, at his home, 553 Fifteenth avenue. Lucey, who was 35 years old, was graduated from the University of California with the class of 1905. Of recent years he was associated in the practice of law with Attorney Walter H. Linforth. He is survived by his widow and two small children. Lucey was a member of the Elks, Olympic Club and Stanford Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West.

Redwood City.—Mrs. A. H. Page, who is being held here on a charge of attempted arson in connection with the fire at the Beeger tannery Sunday night, February 10, was identified, according to the police, as Alice C. Page, who was arrested in San Francisco October 27, 1913, for forging the name of the American Dolly Stopper Company to a check for \$29.35 on the Bank of California, and was sentenced to serve two years in San Quentin by Judge Lawlor on December 31 of that year. The police records show that she was discharged from the penitentiary after serving nearly the entire two years.

Vallejo.—The wage scale for yarders at the Mare Island Navy Works is to be revised, according to a message received from the Navy Department. The number of trades which would be affected by the revision was not stated, but it was believed it would apply to all trades. N. Alfias, international representative of the machinists, telegraphed to the local union of machinists on the island had been granted a 10 per cent increase in wages, effective February 23. In addition, according to the telegram, the machinists will be given thirty days' annual leave with pay and half-holidays on Saturdays during the summer.

CAPTAIN VERNON CASTLE, WELL KNOWN AVIATOR, FALLS TO DEATH IN AIRPLANE

Fort Worth, Tex.—Captain Vernon Castle, famous dancer and member of the Royal Flying Corps, fell to his death at Benbrook flying field February 15, sacrificing his own life to save that of a fellow aviator.

Captain Castle, who has been acting as an aviation instructor here, met death in an attempt to avert a collision with another plane which was making a landing near him at what is known as a "blind angle." Castle saw a collision was imminent and "zoomed up" seventy-five feet, but at such a sharp angle that his engine died, allowing the plane to turn on its side, then plunge nose downward to earth. It is believed that if Castle had been twenty feet higher he would have had time to make a safe landing. R. Peters, the cadet aviator with whom he was flying, was only slightly injured.

Captain Castle was one of the best liked men on the aviation field. A military funeral was held at 2 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. Captain Castle's body was shipped to New York for burial. A detachment from the Royal Flying Corps went as an escort of honor.

Castle's plane was near the ground and he was in the front seat instructing the cadet instead of in the rear, where the instructor usually rides. Had he occupied the rear seat, he would not have been injured.

Castle never regained consciousness, but died in the field hospital twenty minutes after the fall. Concussion of the brain was the cause.

Castle was wounded but once in the allied service, and then but slightly. He was an advocate of the air service as the means of winning the war. His stunts in the air at Fort Worth held thousands of soldiers and civilians spellbound day after day.

Discussing the death of Captain Castle, officers of both the British and American forces commented upon the fact that he occupied the front seat of the plane, which is unusual for an instructor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roscoe, commander of the American air forces here, said the American signal corps aviation section had tried to get Captain Castle to join the United States flying forces, but that his English birth influenced him strongly, and he decided to remain with the Royal Flying Corps.

Castle belonged to the 84th Royal Flying Corps Squadron. He had made over 150 flights over the German lines and was a hero of many exploits in the war zone. His work had been especially on the Flanders front and covered a period of nine months. He came to Fort Worth last October, along with Lord Wellelesley.

New York.—Although prostrated by the news of the death of her husband, Captain Vernon Castle, who fell during a flight near Fort Worth, Tex., Mrs. Irene Foote Castle paid a tribute to his courage after receiving a telegram confirming the accident. She refused to believe the news at first.

War Happenings of Week

A division to place college women in positions of war service vacated by men has been created under the intercollegiate intelligence bureau, and the bureau has announced the appointment of Miss Louise Shepherd, associate warden of Vassar College, as director.

The departure from Turin, Italy, of the fourth section of the American Red Cross, made up of twenty-five ambulances, was the occasion February 14 of an enthusiastic demonstration for the United States. Flowers were heaped on the ambulances, crowds cheered, bands played American airs and soldiers paid military honors.

First Lieutenant Robert H. Hall of the Forty-eighth United States Infantry, who was arrested by civil authorities in San Francisco Tuesday, February 12, on a charge of embezzling \$7000 from mess funds of soldiers stationed at Little Rock, Ark., was turned over to the military authorities at the Presidio to be tried for desertion.

Eight British craft which were hunting submarines have been sunk by a raiding flotilla of enemy destroyers, it is announced officially. After having sunk these vessels, seven of which were "drifters" and one a trawler, the enemy destroyers returned rapidly northward before they could be engaged. The destroyer raid took place in the Straits of Dover, the official announcement states.

The American ambulance service publishes in its Field Service Bulletin tabulations of Americans in the ambulance and transport sections who have been decorated by the French Government for bravery and other meritorious services. Up to the time the service was taken over by the American Army one ambulance man received the legion of honor, 232 received the war cross, four received the military medal and seventeen sections were cited officially.

"It was a brave man's death and it is not a woman's part to complain," was all she said.

Hundreds of telegrams of condolence from all parts of the country poured in on Mrs. Castle. Broadway was stunned by the news of the tragic death of the famous dancer and soldier.

Vernon Castle had a national reputation as a dancer. His home was here. With his wife, also a graceful dancer, he attained great popularity several years ago as a teacher of modern dances. When the war broke out both of the Castles became interested in war work and Castle took up aviation. He was granted an aviator's license by the Aero Club of America, February 9, 1916, after having made a satisfactory record in test flights at Newport News, Va.

He was born in Norwich, England, May 2, 1887. His right name was Vernon Rhythe. Soon after receiving his aviator's license, he sailed from New York for England to join the British aerial service. In March, 1916, he was appointed a temporary lieutenant in the British Royal Flying Corps. Shortly afterward there came a report of his death while flying in France.

Mrs. Castle, professionally known as Irene Castle, followed her husband abroad to visit him. Returning from a second visit a year later, she announced that her husband had received the Cross of War for valorous action on the western front.

She said he had brought down two German aviators.

Castle returned from the French front in April, 1917, and joined the royal flying corps in Canada as an instructor with the rank of captain. The following month he was reported to have had a narrow escape from death in an accident while flying at Camp Mohawk. The cadet who was flying with Captain Castle in the machine at the time was killed.

When a Canadian contingent of the flying corps was transferred to Texas last fall for winter training, Captain Castle went with it as an instructor.

While both the Castles gained their reputations chiefly as dancers, both have had stage careers in which they have played star roles. It was while appearing together in the musical comedy, "The Midnight Sun," several years ago that Captain Castle and his wife, then Miss Irene Foote, met and married. They subsequently went to Paris and on returning here won sensational popularity for their graceful and original dancing.

They were featured in a musical comedy, the chief attraction of which was their dancing. Later they established a dancing school here called "Castle House," which became famous. Here they taught the modern dances such as the tango and the fox trot and attracted a clientele among the leaders of New York society. While abroad both of them danced before the Queen of England. It was reported.

Twohy Brothers of San Francisco have been awarded the contract for construction of the new Riverside aviation station. The contract will amount to between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000. The contractors' profits will be arranged on a sliding percentage scale over the actual cost of construction.

Men wounded during the German naval raid on British drifters and trawlers in the channel February 15 were taken to Dover and are housed in the market place, which has been converted into a temporary hospital. The firing lasted for forty-five minutes and was plainly heard on the shore.

The first word received from several Chinook, Wash., youths who recently embarked as naval attaches on the steamer Great Northern after her transfer to the Government service, was received in letters mailed at Charleston, South Carolina. The boat, with 3000 souls on board, took fifty German prisoners along to be interned in one of the Southern camps. They are described as "a bad lot" and two attempts were made by them to set the steamer on fire.

A dispatch to the London Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says: "A wireless dispatch received in Vienna from the Ukrainian Premier announces that Kirt had been attacked on all sides, but that the battle was beginning to develop to the advantage of the Ukrainians. The dispatch added that the defeat of the Bolsheviks was considered inevitable."

Russia's withdrawal from the war was a real withdrawal, and the throwing away of all agreements with her former allies, said Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in reporting to the All-Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils on the result of the Brest-Litovsk conference, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received in London. The dispatch says the councils approved Trotsky's policy.

Gompers Thinks Health Insurance Encroaches on Personal Liberty

In a speech on the subject of health insurance delivered at the recent annual meeting of the National Civic Federation in New York, Hon. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said in part:

"The advocates of social insurance, many of them prompted by worthy motives, have of late pressed their theories upon public attention. Many viewpoints are presented and many theories advanced. This fundamental fact stands out prominently, that social insurance cannot remove or prevent poverty. It does not get at the cause of social injustice.

"The efforts of trade organizations are directed at fundamental things. They endeavor to secure to all workers a living wage that will enable them to have sanitary homes, conditions of living that are conducive to good health, adequate clothing, nourishing food and other things that are essential to the maintenance of good health. In attacking the health problem from the preventive and constructive side they are doing infinitely more than any health insurance law could do which provides only for relief in case of sickness and yet the compulsory law would undermine the trade union activity. There must necessarily be a weakening of independence of spirit and virility when compulsory insurance is provided for so large a number of citizens of the State. Dangers to wage earners readily arise under the machinery for the administration of social insurance, one of which is the establishment of compulsory physical examinations. Such examinations have been perverted and made to result to the detriment of workers.

"The trade union movement does not detract from the power or the opportunity of wage earners. On the other hand, methods for providing social insurance delegate to outside authorities some of the powers and opportunities that rightfully belong to wage earners. At first only a limited amount of authority and power may be delegated to and exercised by the governmental agent, but the application of even that little power constitutes a limitation upon the rights and freedom of wage earners and creates a situation which has in it the germ of tyranny and autocratic power. Governmental power grows by that upon which it feeds. Give an agency any political power and it at once tries to reach out after more. Its effectiveness depends upon increasing power. Compulsory social insurance cannot be administered without exercising control over wage earners. This is the meat of the whole matter. Industrial freedom exists only when wage earners have complete control over their labor power.

"Compulsory social insurance is in its essence undemocratic. The first step in establishing social insurance is to divide people into two groups—those eligible for benefits, and those considered capable to care for themselves. The division is based upon wage earning capacity. This governmental regulation tends to fix the citizens of the country into classes, and even divide the wage workers into classes, and a long established insurance system would tend to make these classes rigid. There is in our country more voluntary social insurance than in any other country in the world. We have institutions whereby voluntary insurance can and will be increased. The workers of America adhere to voluntary institutions in preference to compulsory systems which are held to be not only impractical but a menace to their rights, welfare, and their liberty. Health insurance legislation affects wage earners directly. Compulsory institutions will make changes not only in relations of work but in their private lives, particularly a compulsory system affecting health, for good health is not concerned merely with time and conditions under which work is performed. It is affected by home conditions, social relations and all of those things that go to make up the happiness or the desolation of life.



SAMUEL GOMPERS

"To delegate to the government or to employers the right and the power to make compulsory visitations under the guise of health conditions of the workers is to permit those agencies to have a right to interfere in the most private matters of life. It is, indeed, a very grave issue for workers. They are justified in demanding that every other voluntary method be given the fullest opportunity before compulsory methods are even considered, much less adopted. The trade unionists who have considered the problem and expressed an opinion have advised against such compulsory institutions. The legislation proposed in New York and other States calls attention to what would be the inevitable consequences of adopting this policy. As is evident from the proposed measure, it would build up a bureaucracy that would have some degree of control or authority over all of the workers of the State. It is in the nature of government that, when even a slight degree of power is delegated, the natural tendency is to increase that power and authority so that the purpose of the law in question may be achieved more completely.

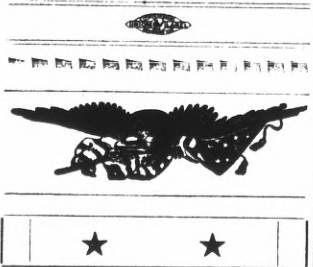
"Compulsory sickness insurance for workers is based upon the theory that they are unable to look after their own interests, and the State must interpose its authority and wisdom and guard them. There is something in very suggestion of this relationship and this policy that is repugnant to free-born citizens. Because it is at variance with our concepts of voluntary institutions and freedom for individuals, Labor questions its wisdom."

Selecting an Audience.
"Blighiss says he is fond of children." He can impose on children and make them think he is a great and wonderful man.—Washington Star.

THE TERMINAL

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Established in 1902.
Legal City and County Paper.
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No Hurry, Gentlemen; Long Time Until Primaries Are Held

It seems that the voting public is not becoming "excited" over the "political announcements" so far. There is something going to happen "over there" that is foremost in the minds of every household—whether that dear one will return or not. Why start a protracted political campaign to drag through the long summer months when a few weeks would suffice to tell and retell the stereotyped "excellent" qualities of the candidates and how they are going to save us from a "terrible fate, high taxes and death"—if we vote for them? And then, what a poor candidate going to do if Uncle Sam puts on another draft and calls for all men under 60?

Farmers May Be a Target For the Tax Gatherer

In making its bitter fight on war profiteers, as it calls all big business, the non-partisan league puts the farmers in bad, for no class has profited so much by the war.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that war profits of the farmers of this country on prices for their crops in 1917 are in the aggregate six and one half billions over 1916.

On account of the war the farmers receive six and one half billion dollars more for their crops in 1917 than they did for their crops in 1916, and still farm prices are advancing.

In the last fiscal year American farm products to the amount of a billion and one half dollars were exported to Europe, while the total farm crops brought about ten billions.

In 1909 farm crops brought five billions, in 1900 only three billions, so that the farmers of the United States are over three hundred per cent better off in 1917 than they were in 1916.

From the economic standpoint this is a farmer's war, and the organization of a political party to attack all other lines of business on account of war profits will only direct attention to the farmer as a target for the tax gatherer.

Stating that reports show men in Army camps have made remarkable improvement in physique and bearing, Secretary of War Baker has advised that troop parades be held in cities near the camps and cantonments.

A large harvest of natural ice is being strongly urged. The Food Administration states that assurance cannot be given that there will be a sufficient supply of ammonia for the manufacture of the customary amount of artificial ice next summer.

According to a statement by the manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Shipping Board now has 716 shipways, of which 312 are for wooden ships and 404 for steel construction. The program calls for the construction in 1918 of eight times the tonnage delivered in 1916, at a cost of more than \$1,000,000,000.

McCausland Gets Unanimous Vote

C. H. McCausland, formerly Richmond resident, one of the old timers a highly respected citizen, received the unanimous vote of the board of supervisor for justice of the peace of San Pablo, recently made vacant by the death of Judge James H. Chichester.



In Serbia—even a pail of soup cannot be carried through the streets without demand being made for the food ticket as shown above.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

A new and complete registration of voters is required by law during the year 1918.
Registration closes for the purpose of voting at Municipal Elections in 1918, for the purpose of voting at August Primary Election, on March 8, 1918; for the purpose of voting at August Primary Election, on July 27th, 1918; for the purpose of voting at the General Election, on October 8th, 1918. No person shall be entitled to vote at any of the above elections unless he registers on or before the above dates. You may register with the County Clerk or any of his deputies.

County Clerk of Contra Costa County.
The following named persons are Registration Deputies:
A. C. Faris, Chief Deputy, City Hall, Richmond.
Mrs. Mary D. Neill, 154 Washington Ave., Richmond.
George K. Drew, 114 Washington Ave., Richmond.
L. J. Thole, 1925 Macdonald Ave., Richmond.
Mrs. Florilla M. Brown, Stege Branch, Richmond.
Miss Fannie L. Nesbit, 621 Biwell Ave., Richmond.
J. J. Doudrich, City Hall, Richmond.
Mrs. Nellie M. Scott, 635 South 29th St., Richmond.
J. E. Cryan, 321-6th St., Richmond.
James M. Stewart, Standard Oil Co., Richmond.
Miss Betty Angell, Chamber of Commerce, Richmond.
M. A. Hays, 2202 Macdonald Ave., Richmond.
A. H. Mackinnon, El Cerrito.
W. H. Williams, Grant.
Frank Conlon, El Cerrito.
C. W. Adams, El Cerrito.
George Valencia, San Pablo.
Frank M. Silva, San Pablo.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

State and County Taxes for the Fiscal Year 1917-1918.
Office of the Collector of State and County Taxes, Merced.
Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of Contra Costa County the latest assessment book for the fiscal year 1917-1918.

That the taxes on all personal property and on real property, will be due and payable on or before the first Monday in October, 1917, and will be delinquent on the first Monday in December next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m. That all taxes not paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if not paid before the first Monday in April, 1918, an additional five per cent will be added thereto. The remaining balance of the taxes on real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January, 1918, and will be delinquent on the first Monday in April, 1918.

That all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment is due, as herein provided, in due and lawful manner.
That the payment of taxes must be made at the office of the Tax Collector, in the Court-house at Martinez, Contra Costa County.
MARTIN W. JOOST,
Tax Collector Contra Costa County.

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Bank Clearances.

The following are the bank clearances for January of the principal California cities.
San Francisco.....\$433,683,033
Los Angeles.....132,185,000
Oakland.....25,519,630
Sacramento.....15,095,293
San Diego.....10,240,865
Fresno.....10,586,608
Stockton.....9,059,489

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THE TERMINAL, oldest newspaper in Richmond.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA.
FANNY H. SPIEGEL, Plaintiff, vs. WARREN BROWN and LAURA A. BROWN and ALICE A. BROWN, Defendants.
Claiming any Right, Title, Estate, Lien or Interest in the Real Property described in the Complaint. Adversely to said Plaintiff's Ownership or any Cloud Upon Plaintiff's Title Thereto. Defendants.

WM. R. GEARY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
The people of the State of California to Warren Brown and Laura A. Brown and also Alice A. Brown, unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real property herein described, adverse to plaintiff's ownership or any cloud upon plaintiff's title thereto, do hereby certify that you are hereby directed to answer the complaint in this action as above brought against you in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Contra Costa, within ten days after the service on you of this summons, or served with this County or within thirty days, if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought by plaintiff to obtain a judgment and decree declaring, adjudging and decreeing that said plaintiff is the owner, in fee simple absolute, and in the possession of and entitled to the possession of all that certain real property situated, lying and being in the County of Contra Costa, State of California, particularly described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the fence line along the North boundary of Lot 2, 9, which point bears Westerly 330.00 feet distant from the N. E. corner of said Lot 2, 9, as said lot is delineated and so designated on that certain map entitled, "Map of the Rancho, Canada del Hambro, Las Dolinas," made by T. A. Toland, April 10th, 1860, said point being also the N. W. corner of the 167 1/2 acre tract conveyed by Agnes C. J. Kauterford and James Kauterford to Edward R. Rowland by deed dated August 6th, 1908, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Contra Costa County, California, August 19th, 1908, in Volume 127 of Deeds, page 284; thence along fence S. 23° 15' E. 63.25 feet; thence S. 27° 15' E. 86.90 feet; thence S. 45° 15' E. 58.00 feet; thence S. 23° 15' E. 58.90 feet; thence S. 89° 36' E. 43.20 feet; thence leaving fence S. 14° 12' E. 34.50 feet to point in dry creek; thence down creek S. 8° 24' E. 61.60 feet; thence S. 32° E. 84.50 feet; thence S. 34° 11' E. 163.00 feet; thence S. 57° 25' E. 79.40 feet; thence S. 48° 35' E. 191.00 feet; thence S. 79° 35' E. 63.30 feet; thence S. 48° 11' E. 62.30 feet; thence S. 43° 18' E. 31.70 feet; thence S. 72° 36' E. 63.40 feet; thence S. 23° 34' E. 31.30 feet; thence S. 22° 34' E. 66.10 feet; thence S. 75° 25' E. 60.80 feet; thence S. 49° 15' E. 60.80 feet; thence S. 19° 17' W. 32.20 feet; thence S. 83° 47' E. 66.30 feet; thence S. 26° 21' E. 31.10 feet; thence S. 74° 04' E. 72.70 feet; thence S. 25° 56' E. 58.80 feet; thence S. 6° 25' W. 92.40 feet; thence S. 40° 35' E. 45.70 feet; thence S. 87° 05' E. 51.90 feet; thence S. 22° 33' E. 51.90 feet; thence leaving dry creek S. 45° 15' E. 58.00 feet to fence crossing Rialto Creek and running along fence S. 45° 15' E. 151.25 feet; thence S. 47° 52' W. 216.00 feet; thence S. 1° 15' W. 246.50 feet; thence S. 48° 45' W. 71.00 feet to fence corner; thence S. 1° 15' W. 216.00 feet to fence corner; thence N. 21° 32' E. 54.70 feet; thence leaving fence S. 66° 02' E. 102.87 feet to white stake; thence N. 16° 19' W. 680.90 feet; thence N. 23° 57' W. 492.30 feet to fence corner; thence along fence N. 22° 25' E. 213.10 feet; thence S. 64° 12' W. 142.60 feet; thence N. 18° 40' E. 120.50 feet; thence N. 17° 28' E. 112.70 feet to point of beginning. 64° 46' E. 194.70 feet; thence N. 69° 30' E. 113.30 feet; thence S. 42° 34' E. 206.40 feet; thence leaving fence and running up center of Rialto Creek N. 55° 11' W. 95.10 feet; thence S. 25° 05' W. 74.10 feet; thence N. 65° 05' W. 59.00 feet; thence N. 9° 43' W. 120.10 feet; thence S. 6° 25' W. 41.10 feet; thence S. 33° 22' W. 77.90 feet; thence S. 91° 01' W. 64.60 feet; thence S. 39° 02' W. 117.60 feet; thence S. 6° 25' W. 92.40 feet; thence N. 61° 15' W. 156.20 feet; thence S. 64° 12' W. 142.60 feet; thence S. 62° 07' W. 39.20 feet; thence N. 25° 11' W. 49.60 feet; thence S. 74° 04' E. 72.70 feet to junction of creek; thence up East fork of Creek N. 5° 25' W. 73.90 feet; thence N. 43° 30' W. 87.90 feet; thence S. 50° 11' W. 40.80 feet; thence N. 0° 37' W. 54.40 feet; thence N. 75° 15' W. 42.30 feet; thence S. 39° 35' E. 54.40 feet; thence N. 45° 15' W. 22.20 feet; thence N. 12° 52' W. 46.00 feet; thence S. 64° 52' W. 107.70 feet; thence N. 23° 17' W. 103.80 feet; thence N. 16° 32' E. 83.90 feet to junction of creek and fence; thence along fence S. 89° 29' E. 32.90 feet; thence S. 89° 14' E. 345.40 feet; thence N. 89° 46' E. 84.60 feet to point of beginning.

CONTAINING 106.17 acres, and of the whole thereof and that by said decree it be adjudged and declared that said plaintiff is now and her predecessors in interest have been in the actual, exclusive and adverse possession of said real property and continuously for twenty years prior to the filing of plaintiff's complaint in this action, claiming to own the same in fee against the whole world and that during the period of five years continuously next preceding the filing of plaintiff's complaint in this action have paid all taxes of every kind levied or assessed against said property or any part thereof.

That by said decree it be declared and adjudged that said defendants have no and none of said defendants or any other person known or unknown has any right, title, estate, lien or interest, of or to the real property hereinabove described or any part thereof, adverse to plaintiff's ownership or any cloud upon plaintiff's title thereto. That the defendants above named and all other persons known or unknown, be forever enjoined and debarred from asserting any claim whatever in, or to said real property, adverse to plaintiff and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and agreeable to equity and for plaintiff's costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for any money, or damages demanded in the Complaint as arising upon contract or apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Contra Costa, this 23rd day of October, 1917.
J. H. WELLS,
County Clerk.
By S. WELLS,
Deputy Clerk.
Wm. R. Geary, First Sav. Bank Bldg.
Oakland, Cal., Atty. for Plaintiff

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